

STATISTICS

YUKON WAGES & SALARIES

The Total Wages and Salaries Earned by Yukoners in 2000

1 **\$574,274,000**

In 2000, the total wages and salaries earned by Yukoners was \$574,274,000. In 1999 the figure was \$560,664,000. Total wages and salaries increased by \$13,610,000, or 2.4%, from 1999 to 2000. The following table shows wages and salaries for the years 1997 to 2000 and indicates how this figure has changed compared to the rate of inflation.

Year	Wages and Salaries (\$)	Change from Previous Year (%)	Inflation Rate (%)	Yukon Labour Force	Average Wages and Salaries (\$)
2000	574,274,000	2.4	2.5	15,242	\$37,677
1999 (r)	560,664,000	3.7	1.1	15,467	\$36,249
1998 (r)	540,464,000	-1.1	1.0	15,608	\$34,627
1997 (r)	546,301,000		2.5	16,075	\$33,985

Source: CANSIM D139448 and Yukon Bureau of Statistics.

2 **\$37,677**

On average, each Yukoner in the labour force in 2000 earned \$37,677. In 1999, each Yukoner in the labour force earned an average of \$36,249, an increase of 3.9% from 1999 to 2000. The following table shows the average wages and salaries for the years 1997 to 2000 and indicates how this figure has changed compared to the rate of inflation.

Year	Average Wages and Salaries (\$)	Change From Previous Year (%)	Inflation Rate (%)
2000	\$37,677	3.9	2.5
1999 (r)	\$36,249	4.7	1.1
1998 (r)	\$34,627	1.9	1.0
1997 (r)	\$33,985		2.5

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics.

3 How important are wages and salaries to the total Yukon economy?

Income from labour in the Yukon represents a large proportion of the territorial gross domestic product (the value of the Yukon's total production of goods and services). In 2000, the percentage of the GDP represented by income from labour was 58%.

Other*
42%



Income from
Labour
58%

* Includes corporate profits before taxes, interest and miscellaneous investment income, net income from non-farm unincorporated business (including rent), indirect taxes less subsidies, capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments.

4 How has the importance of income from labour to the total Yukon economy changed over the last four years?

In the years 1997 to 2000 the percentage of the gross domestic product represented by income from labour has varied from a low of 55% in 1997 to a high of 58% in 2000.

The percentage of the Yukon's gross domestic product at market prices represented by income from labour, 1997 to 2000

Year	GDP at Market Prices (millions of \$)	Income from Labour (millions of \$)	% of GDP Represented by Income from Labour (%)
2000	1,124	648	58
1999 (r)	1,106	633	57
1998 (r)	1,077	610	57
1997 (r)	1,109	611	55

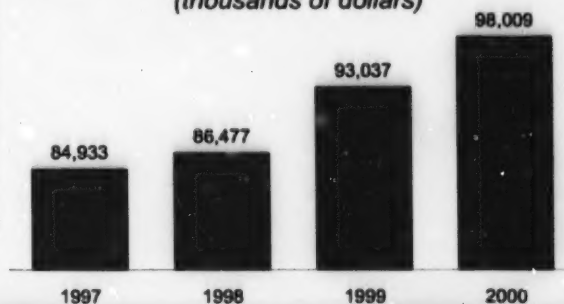
Source: CANSIM D139450.

5 Professional and Personal Services

Wages and salaries in the Yukon professional and personal services industry have been steadily increasing since 1997 to a high of \$98,009,000 in 2000 (an increase of 5.3% from 1999). The professional and personal services industry includes computer, accounting, advertising, legal, engineering, secretarial, and management consulting services.

Source: CANSIM D139442.

The annual total of wages and salaries in the professional and personal services industry
(thousands of dollars)

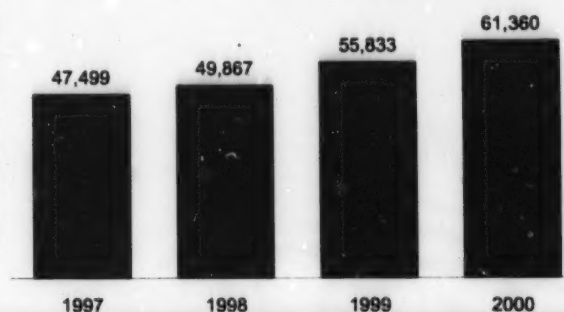


6 Health Care and Social Assistance

Wages and salaries have been increasing since 1997 in the health care and social assistance industry, with an increase of 9.9% from 1999 to 2000 (to a high of \$61,360,000). This sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing health care by diagnosis and treatment, providing residential care for medical and social reasons and providing social assistance, such as counselling, welfare and childcare to those requiring such assistance.

Source: CANSIM D139444.

The annual total of wages and salaries in the health care and social assistance industry
(thousands of dollars)

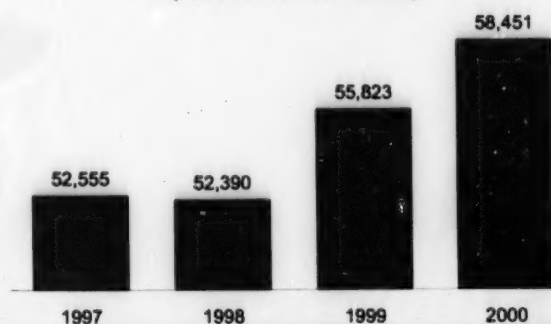


7 Educational Services

From 1997 to 1998, the educational services sector decreased from \$52,555,000 to \$52,390,000. From 1998 to 2000, this sector increased by 11.6% to a total of \$58,451,000 in 2000. The educational services industry includes establishments (schools, colleges, universities and training centres) primarily engaged in providing instruction and training in a wide variety of subjects.

Source: CANSIM D139443.

The annual total of wages and salaries in the educational services industry
(thousands of dollars)

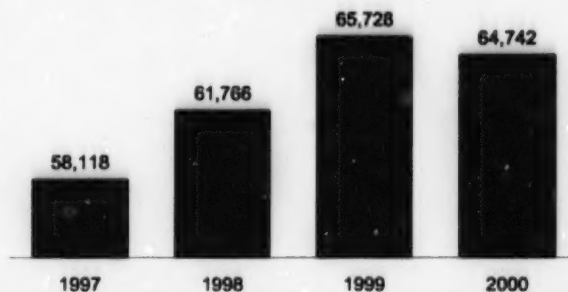


8 Trade

Wages and salaries in the trade industry showed an increase of 6.3% from 1997 to 1998 and an increase of 6.4% from 1998 to 1999. Wages and salaries in this industry decreased by 1.5% from 1999 to 2000. The trade industry includes establishments primarily engaged in the wholesaling and retailing of merchandise, and in providing related logistics, marketing and support services.

Source: CANSIM D139438.

The annual total of wages and salaries in the trade industry
(thousands of dollars)

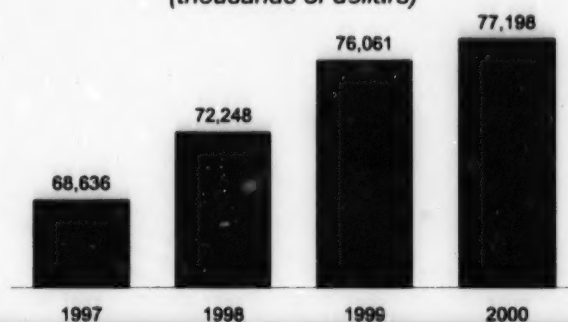


9 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration

Territorial public administration industry wages and salaries increased by 1.5% from 1999 to 2000. This industry has experienced a steady increase from \$68,636,000 in 1997 to \$77,198,000 in 2000. The territorial public administration industry includes activities of a governmental nature, such as legislative activities, judicial activities, taxation and the administration of government programs.

Source: CANSIM D139446.

The annual total of wages and salaries in the provincial and territorial public administration industry
(thousands of dollars)



In addition to wages and salaries, 'income from labour' includes all earnings from employment including payments 'in kind' (such as free board and lodging), commissions, tips, bonuses, taxable benefits (such as vacation and sick leave) and supplementary labour income (all other expenditures that can be classified as payment for service, i.e., employers' contributions to pension funds, EI, workers' compensation boards, and the Canada Pension Plan). It should be noted that earnings from self-employment or partnership, income from independent professional practice, and farming income are not included in 'income from labour.'

All figures are reported in current dollars and are seasonally unadjusted.

Note: Beginning with 2000 data, the labour income estimates are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). This classification system replaces the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Previous years' data (back to 1992) have been recalculated to the new classification system. Data based on the SIC 1980 are not comparable with data based on the NAICS classification system.

